1	

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO			
2	WESTERN DIVISION			
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,			
4	77. 1.166	Case No. 3:11CR188 Cleveland, Ohio		
5	Plaintiff,	January 24, 2012 2:30 p.m.		
6	VS.			
7	ROY CALHOUN,			
8	Defendant.			
9	BEFORE THE HON	RIPT OF PROCEEDINGS TORABLE JAMES R. KNEPP, II TES MAGISTRATE JUDGE		
10	UNITED STA	TIES MAGISIRATE OUDGE		
11	APPEARANCES:			
12	For the Government:	<u> </u>		
13		Assistant United States Attorney 801 West Superior Avenue 400 U.S. Court House		
14		Cleveland, Ohio 44114-2600 (216) 622-3600		
15	For the Defendant:	George Gerken		
16		412 14th Street Toledo, Ohio 43624		
17		(419) 243-5552		
18				
19				
20				
21	Court Reporter:	Judith A. Gage, RMR-CRR 7-182 U.S. Court House		
22		801 West Superior Avenue		
23		Cleveland, Ohio 44113 (216) 357-7238		
24				
25	Proceedings recorded by r Transcript produced by co	mechanical stenography. Domputer-aided transcription.		

PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: We are on the record in the case of the United States of America versus Roy D. Calhoun, it is Case Numbers 3:10CR464 and 3:11CR188. Pam, could you run up and get my black notebook, please, off the table? Thanks. It's on my conference table.

Mr. Calhoun was charged in an indictment and a superseding indictment with — let's see here. In 10CR464, in Count 1 with conspiring to obstruct a sex trafficking investigation, sex trafficking of a minor. Counts 2 and 3 of violation of Title 18 U.S.C. Sections 1591(a)(1) and (b)(2), sex trafficking of children; in Count 4, violation of Title 18, Section 2422(a), persuading, inducing, enticing, and coercing an individual to travel in interstate commerce to engage in prostitution; Count 5, violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 1591(a)(1) and (b)(1), sex trafficking of children; Counts 6 through 9, with violations of Title 18, U.S.C. Section 2421 and 2, transportation in interstate commerce with intent to engage in prostitution, and in Count 10 with violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 1594(c), conspiring to obstruct a sex trafficking operation.

Then in Case Number 3:11CR188, he was charged in Count 1 with a violation of 21 U.S.C. Section 841(a)(1) and 21:846, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute, and

2.2

in Count 2 with a violation of Title 18, U.S.C. Section 1791(a)(1), providing or possessing contraband in prison.

Present in court today are, excuse me, Mr.

Calhoun, and his counsel, Mr. Gerken, is here with him.

Present on behalf of the Government we have AUSA Moroney here.

Are the parties ready to proceed?

MR. MORONEY: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. GERKIN: Yes, we are.

THE COURT: Yes. Mr. Calhoun, taking a guilty plea involves several steps we have to go through, so it takes a little bit of time, but it is critically important that you understand everything that we're doing, and I mean every word of everything that we're doing, so I'll take as much time as we need to take today because this is -- you know, some of this is your Constitutional rights, some of this is spelled out in the criminal rules that I have to go through certain things with you, but just to kind of give you an idea of the big picture, how it is going to work, the first thing we have to do is talk about you appearing before me today as opposed to a District Judge, and I'll talk to you about the difference between what I am and a District Judge. We'll talk about that.

I have to make sure that you are competent to plead, that you understand who you are and where you are,

and there is not some, you know, impairment that is causing you difficulty there.

I have to make sure you understand those rights that we're talking about, and a lot of those are, you know, specific rights that you have to trial. You might be saying, "Well, why is he talking to me about what a jury would be like and all that stuff"; well, it is spelled out in Criminal Rule 11, but I have to go through it and have a dialogue with you, do you understand you have this right, do you understand you will be waiving this right, and so we'll do that and it may seem like we're going over and over, but I have to go through each one of those things with you and talk to you about those.

I have to make sure that you understand the nature of the charges against you, and as part of understanding the charges I have to make sure you understand what the potential penalties are that are associated with each of those charges and that's — we'll go through those one by one and talk about the charges and the potential penalties, and finally I have to make sure that your plea is voluntary, that you are not subject to some, you know, either threats or promises and that you are doing this with your eyes wide open, understanding what you are doing, and that is kind of where we're going from the start to the end, and at the end, you know, if I'm satisfied of all those things and you

understand everything that has taken place, then we can take your plea, but that's -- we're going to just chip away at it.

My mom used to say, "You eat an elephant one bite at a time," and that's kind of what we're going to do, is go through this one, you know, one layer at a time and talk about the different things.

So, the one -- I want to just tell you before we start and I'll probably remind you of this again as we're going along, you're going to waive a lot of rights today. I'm going to say, you know, you have this right, you are going to be waiving this right, we'll do that over and over again, but one right that you're not going to be asked to waive today is your right to counsel. Your right to counsel was with you yesterday, it is with you today and it will be with you tomorrow, and that means if you need to stop and speak with Mr. Gerken at any point during this proceeding, you just let me know and we'll stop and you can clear up whatever you need to clear up with him.

Your right to counsel is not something that you are going to be waiving today. It is going to be with you throughout this hearing; it will be with you all the way to the end of the case. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask you to do your

best to speak up and maybe even move the microphone -- well, can you hear him okay, Tina? Are you able to pick him up today?

Okay. Because we're making a recording of this, they do a digital recording instead of having a stenographer, so do your best to speak up and I guess she was able to hear you fine there, so we'll be good.

The first thing I want to you about is you have the right to have this proceeding take place today before what is called an Article III judge. There are two kinds of judges that work in this building. There are district judges and those are judges that are appointed for a life term, so the President appoints a District Judge and the Senate confirms him or her and then that person serves a life tenure and it is important in the Constitution, it is talked about in Article III of the Constitution that a criminal defendant has a right to appear before a judge that is appointed for a life term and they say that's for reasons so that, you know, you can appear before a judge who is not subjected to any kind of political pressures or the need to get reappointed or anything like that.

So, you do have an absolute right to appear before an Article III judge or a District Judge as opposed to me.

What I am is called a United States Magistrate Judge. I am appointed for eight years at a time. I'm not appointed by

the president, though, I'm appointed by other judges, so they get together and they appoint me, and every eight years I have to get reappointed, so the District Judges are better looking and maybe a little bit smarter, but I can do a lot of the stuff that the district judges can do, but before I do that, the parties have to consent.

So, for us to proceed today before me as opposed to Judge Carr, I have to get your consent, and so I'm going to ask you some questions on the record to make sure you understand the difference between what I am and a District Judge, and that you're, you know, okay with proceeding today before me as opposed to a District Judge.

So, first of all, let me ask you, do you understand, sir, that you have a right to have these proceedings conducted before a United States District Judge, that is, a judicial officer who is appointed for a life term, pursuant to Article III of the U.S. Constitution. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that I am not a District Judge but I am a United States Magistrate Judge, that is, a judge who is appointed for an eight-year term, subject to reappointment every eight years? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

1 THE COURT: Have you discussed with Mr. Gerken my 2 conducting these proceedings and have you concluded it is in 3 your best interests to proceed before me here today even though I am not a United States District Judge? 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 6 THE COURT: As you know, this case is assigned to Senior District Judge James G. Carr. Are you voluntarily 7 8 and knowingly giving up your right to plead before Judge 9 Carr or another Article III judge and are you voluntarily 10 consenting to appearing before me for those proceedings 11 today? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: I've been provided with a written 14 waiver which I believe you and Mr. Gerken and Mr. Moroney 15 signed before we got started today. 16 Mr. Calhoun, is this your signature on the consent 17 form? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, it is. 19 THE COURT: Did you understand this form when you 20 signed it? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 22 THE COURT: Did anyone make any threats or 23 promises to cause you to appear before me today? 24 THE DEFENDANT: No. 25 THE COURT: Okay. Well, based upon your answers

to my questions and my review of the consent form, I will find that you have knowingly and voluntarily consented to appearing before me today for this proceeding and I will cause your written consent to be filed of record in the case.

Mr. Calhoun, in a moment you are going to be placed under oath because for — it is one thing when lawyers talk in court, but for an individual to speak in court, for it to be evidence, it needs to be under oath, so we're going to place you under oath so that as you're giving answers to questions, they will be sworn testimony.

A couple things about that. First of all, I'll remind you again, you always have the right to stop and speak with Mr. Gerken at any point in time and you can do that off the record. You don't have to do that out loud in front of all of us. You can take as much time as you need along the way to stop and confer with Mr. Gerken. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. The next thing I'm going to tell you is I'll remind you that once you are placed under oath you can be subjected to penalties and prosecution for perjury if you make a misstatement once you are under oath, so you need to tell the truth once you are placed under oath. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And finally, I need to caution you or at least remind you that part of pleading guilty in a case like this is going to involve you waiving your right under the Fifth Amendment to not testify against yourself.

We all have a right, you might have heard somebody say it even in common speaking, "I'm going to take the Fifth on that"; we all have a right to not be dragged into court and be made to answer a question which is in a sense testifying against ourselves.

As part of pleading guilty, at some point I'm going to ask you "Did you do that," and, you know, when I do that and when you answer, you are going to be waiving your right under the Fifth Amendment to not testify against yourself. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to operate under the procedure, because I'm -- it seems like you have been able to understand everything we've talked about so far, right?

THE DEFENDANT: So far, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. If that is ever not the case, just let Mr. Gerken know, let me know, but, you know, based on the fact that you appear to be keeping up with me and understanding everything I'm not going to, you know, always go back and say "Do you understand everything we've done so

1	far"; just, we'll have the deal that if you don't understand
2	something, I want you to stop, stop me, and I'll go back
3	over anything we need to go back over. Okay?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
5	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
6	Would you please place Mr. Calhoun under oath?
7	(Defendant sworn.)
8	THE COURT: Mr. Calhoun, do you understand you
9	are now under oath and subject to the penalties of perjury,
10	correct?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
12	THE COURT: Could you please state your full name
13	for the record?
14	THE DEFENDANT: Roy Calhoun.
15	THE COURT: And have you ever had any other names?
16	THE DEFENDANT: Nicknames. That's about it.
17	THE COURT: Okay. Not
18	THE DEFENDANT: No other names.
19	THE COURT: No other names? All right. How old
20	are you, sir?
21	THE DEFENDANT: 28.
22	THE COURT: And how far did you go in school?
23	THE DEFENDANT: The last grade I completed was the
24	eighth grade.
25	THE COURT: Are you able to read and write

1	English?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
3	THE COURT: Okay. And what town do you live in?
4	THE DEFENDANT: In Toledo, Ohio.
5	THE COURT: Are you married?
6	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
7	THE COURT: Do you have any dependent children?
8	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
9	THE COURT: How many?
10	THE DEFENDANT: One.
11	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
12	THE DEFENDANT: I have three children, but one
13	depends on me.
14	THE COURT: Okay. How old are they?
15	THE DEFENDANT: Two years old, ten years old, and
16	eight years old.
17	THE COURT: All right. What kind of work have you
18	done in the past few years?
19	THE DEFENDANT: I have worked at Walgreen's
20	distribution center and many warehouses.
21	THE COURT: How is your physical health?
22	THE DEFENDANT: Pretty good.
23	THE COURT: All right. Sir, are you under the
24	influence of any drugs, alcohol, or medication today that
25	would in any way impair or affect your ability to understand

1	what is going on here?
2	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
3	THE COURT: Have you taken any drugs, alcohol, or
4	medication in the last few days?
5	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
6	THE COURT: Is your mind clear?
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
8	THE COURT: Do you know why you are here?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
10	THE COURT: Do you understand you have been
11	charged in, in an indictment, in a superseding indictment,
12	and we're here for a plea hearing today? Do you understand
13	all that?
14	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
15	THE COURT: Have you ever been under the care of a
16	doctor or a counselor or any kind of mental health
17	professional for any mental illness?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
19	THE COURT: How long ago was that?
20	THE DEFENDANT: Like maybe a month before I was
21	arrested, so maybe in October of 2010.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Is whatever was wrong then
23	resolved as you sit here today?
24	THE DEFENDANT: No. I just have mixed anxiety and
25	adjustment disorder.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Do you take any medicine for 2 that? 3 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. THE COURT: Okay. Do you believe that is in any 4 way affecting your ability to be able to participate in this 5 6 proceeding today? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Not as -- no, sir. 8 THE COURT: Because part of the drill we have to 9 go through here is I have to make sure that, you know, there 10 is not something that is affecting you. 11 Have you met with a counselor at any point since 12 then or do you believe that you have it under control and 13 you are dealing with it? 14 THE DEFENDANT: I talked to a mental health 15 counselor, but that's -- that's just about it. Not really. 16 THE COURT: Okay. I'm just going to ask you, as 17 you sit here today, is your head on straight? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Gerken, have you had any 19 20 difficulty communicating with Mr. Calhoun? 21 MR. GERKIN: I have not, Your Honor. 2.2 THE COURT: Have you discussed the case with him? 23 MR. GERKIN: I have. 24 THE COURT: Do you believe he understands the 25 nature and purpose of this hearing today?

1.5

1 MR. GERKIN: I do. 2 Do you either you or Mr. Moroney have THE COURT: 3 any doubt as to his competence here today? MR. GERKIN: I don't have any. I can't speak for 4 5 Mr. Moroney. THE COURT: Well, I'll ask him next. 6 7 MR. MORONEY: I have no doubt as to competency, 8 Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Well, based upon my 10 observations of Mr. Calhoun's affect and demeanor, as well 11 as his responses to my questions, which have been entirely 12 appropriate, notwithstanding the fact that he may have 13 experienced some, some mental health issues in the past, I do find in conjunction with the opinions of counsel there, 14 15 the Court finds that Mr. Calhoun is competent to participate 16 in this hearing today. 17 Mr. Calhoun, have you had enough time and 18 opportunity to speak with your lawyer, Mr. Gerken, about 19 this matter? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Have you told him everything you know 2.2 about the case? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 24 THE COURT: Are you satisfied with the advice, 25 competence, and efforts of your lawyer in this case?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes, sir. THE COURT: Have you discussed all the possible 2 3 legal defenses to the charges against you? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: I'll ask you one more time, are you 5 6 satisfied with the legal assistance which has been provided 7 here? 8 THE DEFENDANT: (Pause.) Honestly, I'm not for 9 sure what all the legal -- so I really don't know if it's a 10 good thing or not, so I don't -- I honestly wouldn't know. 11 Like me, to me, it seems like he does a pretty 12 good job, but I really wouldn't know, because I don't know 13 the law that well and I don't know if I'm really being 14 defended -- I don't know. 15 THE COURT: Well, part of this process is you 16 have the right to have the assistance of counsel, and that 17 means the assistance of competent counsel, so I'm asking 18 you, as you sit here today, do you have any reason to 19 believe that you have not been provided with competent 20 counsel to assist you with this matter? 21 THE DEFENDANT: I don't have any reason to believe 22 that. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Gerken, have you had enough 24 time and opportunity to prepare your client at each stage of 25 this proceeding?

MR. GERKIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

2.2

MR. GERKIN: If I could just -- while we are putting this on the record, then, I know this was a concern for Roy, there was a period of time that he was up at Milan and he was not available to me a couple of times when we tried to see each other. Since that time, he has been brought back to Lucas County and we've met on a regular basis, and I believe that we've discussed all the issues that he had and I think we've had sufficient time to do that, but I know that was a concern he had.

THE DEFENDANT: And did I have a concern also, I mean, I'm aware of the fact that I was — that they got me with obstruction of justice, but I have never really got the whole chance to look at my — I guess my motion to discovery was counsel only, I was never able to look at it and like really go over it for hours and like see exactly what was going on, I was only able to look at it for like maybe a few minutes at a time. I don't know if that's —

MR. GERKIN: That's right. The issue there is that in light of these documents that were provided, they were not allowed to be left at the jail because of the issues of the safety of the people involved and the reports about them. It's been the practice of this court and myself to go over those documents in the jail with my client and

-- you get what I mean, though? It's only like --

then take the documents with me because I'm not allowed to leave them there. Is that what you're talking about?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, for the motions. It's like

MR. GERKIN: Right.

THE DEFENDANT: It's nothing against you, but it's only so much I can do in so little time.

THE COURT: All right. Well, have you had enough time to prepare, Mr. Calhoun? Are you satisfied with what you are doing here today? Because if you're not, I can't let you do it.

THE DEFENDANT: I mean, don't get me wrong, Your Honor. I mean, the way -- the way things has been brought to me is no matter if I'm guilty or not guilty, I'm found guilty, and I have to agree with something if I want to get out, the less amount of time. It might sound crazy, but sometimes you -- I don't know. I don't know, Your Honor. I don't know.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand that, you know, ideally you might have liked to have had copies of the documents to pour over for hours on end, but I'm asking you, have you had enough time to prepare to be where you are right here today, and if not, I can't really go ahead with this.

Do you want to confer with Mr. Gerken for a

minute?

2.2

THE DEFENDANT: Please.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

(Attorney/client conference.)

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. I'm prepared.

THE COURT: Okay. The record should reflect that we just paused for five minutes or so to allow Mr. Calhoun to confer with his counsel, and he has indicated that, in response to my last question, he is in fact prepared to proceed today.

I'm sure you have gone through your Constitutional rights with Mr. Gerken and I'm sure you understand those, but I'm going to go through just a few of them on the record just so that I'm satisfied that you understand those.

Under the Constitution of the United States you have a right to a trial either to the Court, which would mean to a judge, or to a jury, and at a trial, you would have a right to confront and cross-examine any witnesses that the Government might bring in to testify against you.

You would also have a process for obtaining your own witnesses, meaning if you wanted a particular individual to appear and testify on your behalf, you could use the power of the Court to issue a subpoena to that witness, causing him to be here to testify on your behalf. Do you understand all that?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 2 THE COURT: At the trial, the Government would be 3 required to prove your quilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Do 4 you understand that? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: And at that trial, you could not be 6 7 compelled to testify against yourself. Do you understand 8 that? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 10 THE COURT: Do you understand you have a right to 11 maintain your plea of not quilty? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I --13 THE COURT: And do you understand you don't have 14 to plead guilty even if you are guilty? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Do you understand that if you maintain 17 your plea of not quilty, you will have the right to a speedy 18 trial, at which time you would have the right to be 19 represented by a lawyer, and if you could not afford to hire 20 your own lawyer, the Court would appoint one for you as we 21 have done here? Do you understand all that? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 23 THE COURT: At the trial, you would be presumed 24 innocent. You wouldn't have to prove anything. The burden 25 of proof is on the Government in a criminal trial until the

very end, so it isn't like you have to come in and prove you are innocent; the Government has to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that you are guilty.

Do you understand that?

2.2

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, but as, as I was always

-- like from what I gather is even if I do decide to fight
in my trial, I'm trying to think of the word to use, pretty
much prosecutors like guide the testimony, so like, it's
been motions. Parts of the motion of discovery I was
already seeing withdrew -- I have seen lies and things, but
from what I gather there, it doesn't matter. That's the way
I take it, like I'm proving my innocence. I have to prove
my innocence, not them prove my guilt.

and I'll leave that to you to discuss with Mr. Gerken in terms of how strong or how weak the Government's case might be, but I assure you, you do not have to prove your innocence. When the trial starts, you are innocent, and it is up to the Government -- and I'll talk about jurors in a minute, but it is up to the Government to prove to those jurors as to each and every count that you are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. If you had a trial, you could

not be forced to testify. We already talked about that.

But you could testify if you wanted to. If you chose to testify, you could testify, but you don't have to. If you chose not to testify, nobody could comment about that to the jury and suggest that you are guilty or make any suggestion at all based on the fact that you didn't testify.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If the case went to trial and it was before a jury, what we do is we would bring a large number of prospective jurors here to the courthouse, and they would come from all over this division of the district, so that is roughly the northwest corner of the state is where the jurors would come from.

We would have a process called voir dire, where the jury, the prospective jurors would be questioned by the Court and by counsel for both sides, and jurors who had a particular bias or prejudice or for any reason couldn't be a fair and impartial juror, those jurors would be excluded for what is called cause, and that happened either, you know, Mr. Gerken would make a motion in consultation with you or Mr. Moroney, or the Court might make its own motion that a particular juror not serve on this case if for one reason or another that juror could not be fair and follow the law.

There would be another set of jurors, each side

2.2

would probably get three, but you would each have a certain number of jurors that you could excuse and you would not have to give any reason at all. Those are called peremptory challenges, and each side would have the same number of those that they could exercise. Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If we had a jury it would be comprised of twelve individuals and they would have to deliberate and reach a unanimous verdict and they would have to consider each count in the two indictments separately, so they would have to agree unanimously on each count, considering each count individually. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Meaning that they would look at, for example, Count 1 in one indictment, and they would have to reach a unanimous agreement on that before they could convict or acquit you on that charge. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And they would do that for each count that is pending against you, so they would go through them one at a time and they would have to reach a unanimous agreement, all twelve of them. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If at a trial you were found quilty,

you would have a right to appeal your conviction. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And you would also under certain circumstances have the right to appeal your sentence, and the reason I point that out to you is the plea agreement here has a provision which generally waives your right to appeal, including an appeal of your sentence with certain circumstances, and you can see what — certain exceptions, and you can see what those are in the plea agreement.

I bring that out because our Court of Appeals, which is the Sixth Circuit, which sits down in Cincinnati, it generally enforces a waiver like that, so if you agree in a plea agreement to give up your right to appeal, the Court of Appeals is more likely than not going to enforce that waiver of your right to appeal. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you understand that if you plead guilty you are waiving all these rights and if your plea is accepted there will be no trial, but what will happen is I will enter a recommendation on the record saying that I, I find that the plea of guilty should be accepted.

Judge Carr will review the transcript of this hearing. If he concurs with my recommendation, he will enter a judgment of guilty based upon our findings here

1 today and then ultimately he will sentence you on the basis 2 of that quilty judgment and a pre-sentence investigative 3 report which will be prepared. Do you understand all that? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Do you also understand that by 5 6 pleading quilty, you will be deprived of valuable civil 7 rights, such as the potential of the right to vote, the 8 right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury, 9 and the right to possess any kind of firearm? Are you 10 willing to give up all those rights? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 12 THE COURT: Mr. Calhoun, have you gone through the plea agreement very carefully with Mr. Gerken? 13 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Do you understand the plea agreement? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 17 THE COURT: And by "understand" I mean every word 18 on every page. Would that be a fair assumption by me, that 19 you understand every word on every page of this agreement? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 21 THE COURT: And when I see your initials at these 22 bottom corners of the pages, that means you understood 23 everything on that page, correct? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 25 THE COURT: Okay. What I'm going to do now is I'm

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

going to have Mr. Moroney go through and summarize some of the important aspects of this plea agreement for the record, and most notably he is going to go through what all of the different charges are that are pending against you that you are pleading to and what the potential penalties are for those charges and if there is a mandatory minimum, but also what the potential penalties are. He will go through all of that one by one as we go through there, along with some of the other important parts of the plea agreement, but I want you to understand that the written words here on the page are what controls, and Mr. Moroney's summary right now is just to make a record of what is going on and it is to make sure that you don't hear anything come out of his mouth that is not consistent with your understanding of what these written words -- so it is belt and suspenders at this point, but what is contained on this written document is what controls.

Mr. Moroney is going to summarize a fair amount of it right now. What you need to be listening for is anything that comes out of his mouth that is not 100 percent consistent with what you understand the written agreement to be, because if there is anything that is different, we need to figure out if either you're wrong or he is wrong and get to the bottom of that, okay? So listen real carefully, follow along, and I'll ask Mr. Moroney to now go through

that.

2.2

MR. MORONEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I think most importantly, at the outset, it should be noted that this agreement is entered pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11(c)(1)(B) and (C), upper case B and upper case C, and that is upper case B because there are charges to be dismissed at the time of sentencing, but upper case C because this presents a binding recommendation to the Court as to a specific sentence.

THE COURT: Okay.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace$. MR. MORONEY: And I just wanted to note that at the outset.

Paragraph 1 contains the waiver of Constitutional rights which the Court has already gone over.

Paragraph 2 sets forth the maximum statutory penalties for the counts to which the defendant would plead guilty. For Count 1, in the 464 case, the trafficking case, that is a general conspiracy violation, maximum term is five years imprisonment, a statutory fine of \$250,000, maximum period of supervised release three years, with a \$100 special assessment.

For Count 2 in the 464 case, that is a violation of 1591(a)(1) and (b)(2). The maximum penalty for that is life. There is a mandatory minimum of ten years, a

statutory fine of \$250,000, maximum period of supervised release of five years, and again, a special assessment of \$100.

And then finally, Count 1 of the 188 case, violation of Title 21, Section 1841(a)(1) and 846, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute oxycodone, OxyContin and Percocet, maximum term there is 20 years, a statutory fine of \$1,000,000, maximum period of supervised release is life, minimum period of supervised release is three years, and a special assessment of \$100.

Paragraph 4 of the agreement, the minimum sentence must include imprisonment, reflects the fact that there is a mandatory minimum of ten years on Count 2 to which the defendant will enter a plea.

The special assessments total \$300 and those are due immediately at sentencing.

In Paragraph 8, Your Honor, it provides that the defendant will enter pleas of guilty to Counts 1 and 2 of the superseding indictment in the 464 case and to Count 1 in the 188 case. In turn, the United States agrees to move to dismiss charges against the defendant in Counts 3 through 10 of the superseding indictment in 464 and in Count 2 of the indictment in Case 188.

There is an agreement not to bring certain other charges, which is set forth in Paragraph 10 of the

agreement. The referendum sets forth the elements of the three offenses to which the defendant will plead. Your Honor, do you want me to read those elements or --

THE COURT: Yes, that would probably be fine.

You don't need to do the factual basis right now. We'll

come back to that. Even when we go through the plea

agreement, you don't have to do the factual basis now but it

is probably good to go ahead and make a record of what the

elements of the offenses are.

MR. MORONEY: Fine, Judge. For Count 1 on the 464 case, which is a general conspiracy, Section 371 violation, the elements are that the defendant conspired or agreed with at least one other person to commit the crimes alleged in the indictment, the defendant knowingly and voluntarily joined the conspiracy, and a member of the conspiracy did one of the overt acts described in the indictment for the purpose of advancing or helping the conspiracy.

For Count 2, labeled juvenile sex trafficking,

Title 18, 1591(a)(1) and (b)(2), again, the defendant

knowingly, and then any one of the following, recruited,

enticed, harbored, transported, provided or obtained by any

means a minor under the age of 18 years to engage in a

commercial sex act, and the conduct was in or affected

interstate commerce.

Finally, Count 1 of the 188 case, the drug

conspiracy, the elements include that the conspiracy alleged in Count 1 existed, the defendant knew of that conspiracy, the defendant knowingly and voluntarily joined the conspiracy, and the defendant knowingly conspired to possess with intent to distribute oxycodone, OxyContin and Percocet.

Paragraph 12 of the agreement sets forth the binding recommendation to the Court. In accord with Criminal Rule 11(c)(1)(C), the parties agree that a sentence of 15 years imprisonment is the appropriate disposition of the case and that the Court may accept the agreement, reject it, or defer a decision until the Court has reviewed the pre-sentence report.

If the Court accepts the plea agreement, the defendant understands that the Court must inform the defendant that the agreed disposition, a sentence of 15 years imprisonment will be included in the judgment.

Paragraph 14 provides both parties are free to allocute or speak at defendant's sentencing. Paragraph 15 provides that because this is a binding recommendation, there are no Sentencing Guideline stipulations. Similarly, Paragraph 16 provides that there is no provision for acceptance of responsibility since there is an agreement to a specified sentence of 15 years, and there is no agreement about criminal history.

Paragraph 18 relative to cooperation, there is no

agreement to provide cooperation. This is just standard language which provides that if information is provided by the defendant, that that may be taken into account under Rule 35 within a specified period after sentencing.

Paragraph 19 contains the standard waiver of appeal and post-conviction attack. The defendant waives his ability to challenge the conviction or sentence directly or through a post-conviction proceeding, including under a 28 U.S.C. 2255 proceeding. Nothing in the paragraph shall act as a bar to defendant perfecting any remedies he may otherwise have on appeal or collateral attack with respect to claims of ineffective assistance of counsel or prosecutorial misconduct.

Paragraph 20 contains a lengthy statement of facts, which I won't summarize at this point.

THE COURT: We'll come back to that. Yes, please.

MR. MORONEY: The rest of them are fairly general representations in the agreement. He agrees to make restitution if any is ordered by the Court, to provide a financial statement if requested by the United States

Attorney's Office. Once entered, the guilty plea cannot be withdrawn. The defendant understands that if he breaches any promise in the agreement or if the guilty plea is rejected by the Court, or is vacated or set aside, the U.S.

1 Attorney's Office will be released from all its obligations 2 under the agreement. This agreement is only binding on the 3 U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Ohio, and it binds no other U.S. Attorney or any other Federal 4 5 agency or state or local Government. Paragraph 29 provides that the defendant is 6 7 satisfied with the assistance of counsel, George D. Gerken, 8 Esquire, and finally, it provides in Paragraph 30 that this 9 is the entire agreement between the defendant and U.S. 10 Attorney's Office and that no other promises or inducements 11 have been made, directly or indirectly. 12 Thank you, Mr. Moroney. THE COURT: 13 Mr. Calhoun, were you able to follow along as he 14 did that summary? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 16 THE COURT: Is there any part of that that is not 17 consistent with your understanding of what is contained in 18 that document? 19 THE DEFENDANT: No. 20 THE COURT: Okay. You have heard what the 21 possible, you know, maximum penalties are --2.2 MR. GERKIN: May I have a moment, please? 23 THE COURT: I'm sorry, yes. 24 MR. GERKIN: One second, please? 25 THE COURT: Sure.

1 (Attorney/client conference.) 2 MR. GERKIN: Thank you, Your Honor, we're ready. 3 THE COURT: Okay. You heard what the maximum possible penalties are, Mr. Calhoun. I have to talk to you 4 5 about a couple of those things. First of all, do you understand that following any 6 7 prison term you will likely be subjected to a term of what's 8 called supervised release? We need to advise you that a 9 violation of the terms and conditions of supervised release 10 can result in additional jail time without any credit for 11 supervised release time already served prior to the 12 violation. Do you understand that. 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 14 THE COURT: Do you also understand that 15 restitution could be ordered as a condition of your sentence 16 in this case? Depending on your financial status, the Court 17 could order you to pay some or all of the costs of your 18 confinement or your supervised release. Do you understand 19 that? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 21 THE COURT: And as a result of your guilty plea, 22 an assessment of \$100 per count must be imposed by the 23 Court. Do you understand that? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 25 THE COURT: It is my understanding that since

2.2

this is a Rule 11(c) plea agreement that in the event, and you can correct me if I'm wrong, Mr. Moroney, but in the event Judge Carr does not agree to the sentencing recommendation, Mr. Calhoun would then have an opportunity to withdraw this plea. Is that correct?

MR. MORONEY: That's correct, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. If you don't -- if for one reason or another Judge Carr were to not accept the plea agreement, Mr. Calhoun, and you were to not move to withdraw your guilty plea, you need to understand that you could be sentenced to anything up to the maximum penalties set forth in the plea agreement here in the first paragraph where it talks about the maximum penalties. Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. The Court will, will ultimately, I'm sure, not be in a position to determine whether he is going to accept that binding recommendation or not until such time as what is called a pre-sentence investigation has been prepared. That pre-sentence investigation will — it takes some time once the guilty plea is entered, but I will refer the matter before that. I will refer the matter today to the probation department for preparation of that, but once that is prepared then you and Mr. Gerken will have an opportunity to review it and comment

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

about it, first of all to the probation officer, and then to Judge Carr, and Mr. Moroney will have the same opportunity.

If Judge Carr were to not accept your, the binding recommendation in the plea agreement and you were to not move to withdraw the quilty plea but you were to go ahead with sentencing, I'm going to go ahead and tell you that there is something called the Sentencing Guidelines, which I suppose you have spoken about at some length with Mr. Gerken. Those guidelines are advisory, they are not binding on the Court, but they are one factor that the Court would definitely consider in terms of imposing a sentence on Again, this is all talking about in the event that for one reason or another Judge Carr were to not accept the plea agreement and you were to not move to vacate your quilty plea, so we're talking about something that is kind of twice removed here, but I'm going to go ahead and cover it with you just to make sure you understand it and that's that the Sentencing Guidelines do come up with a range for, you know, a particular offense based on the crime, and your criminal history plays a big part in it, but they come up with a range, but I just need to tell you that is one factor the Court must consider but it is not binding on the Court. There are other factors the Court has to consider that are set forth in a statute called 3553(a) of Title 18. That lists things like the nature and circumstances of the crime

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

and the history and characteristics of you, the defendant; the need for the sentence to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide for just punishment; to afford a deterrent to criminal conduct, to protect the public from further crimes, and to provide you with any needed educational or vocational training, medical care, drug, or other correctional treatment. Do you understand all that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. And again, that is only in the event that Judge Carr were to not accept the binding recommendation and you were to not move to vacate the plea. Yes, Mr. Gerken? Are you stretching? I was scratching my arm. MR. GERKIN: THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Calhoun, I'll ask you one more time, you read carefully this plea agreement before you signed it? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: And this is your signature at the end of the plea agreement? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: I think maybe you skipped Page 2 when you were initialling. I'm going to give it back to you and have you guys take a look at Page 2. Your initials are not there. That was just an oversight, Mr. Calhoun? That was

1	just an oversight, that you had not signed on Page 2?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Are you prepared to live by
4	this agreement?
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
6	THE COURT: By signing, you understand you will
7	have no trial of any kind, no right to appeal your
8	conviction, but presumably the Court will enter a judgment
9	of guilty based on your guilty plea; you understand all
10	that?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
12	THE COURT: Have any threats or promises been made
13	to cause you to enter into this plea agreement?
14	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
15	THE COURT: Is your willingness to enter into this
16	plea agreement the result of talks that you have had with
17	Mr. Gerken?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
19	THE COURT: Do you feel it is in your best
20	interests to enter into this plea agreement?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
22	THE COURT: Upon your answers to my questions and
23	my review of the plea agreement, I will cause it to be filed
24	with the Clerk and made a part of the record in the case.
25	The next thing we have to talk about, Mr. Calhoun,

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

bit. I don't know.

is I can't let you plead guilty to something unless I believe there is what is called an adequate factual basis for your plea, meaning I'm not going to let you plead guilty unless I'm convinced that you did what they said, what they say you did. I could ask to you stand up and say, you know, here is what I did, but what I choose to do is have Mr. Moroney provide what the evidence would be, and he will say here is what the Government would prove beyond a reasonable doubt if this case went to trial, and it is all set forth in the plea agreement and you can follow along as he does this, and I would actually like you to do that. is set forth in I think Paragraph 20 or 21 on Page -- looks like Page 7, it starts on. I'm going to ask Mr. Moroney to tell me what the evidence would be if the case went to trial. When he gets done, I'm going to ask you if he is right. So, Mr. Moroney. MR. MORONEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Defendant agrees that the following summary fairly and accurately sets forth the defendant --(Discussion had off the record.) THE COURT: I'm sorry. MR. MORONEY: Is that better? THE COURT: It was actually distorting a little

1 MR. MORONEY: It is showing green now? THE CLERK: Yes. 2 3 MR. MORONEY: Testing. THE CLERK: 4 Yes. Thank you. If you say, "Can you hear me now," 5 THE COURT: 6 Verizon pays us 50 cents. 7 MR. MORONEY: Can you hear me now? 8 THE COURT: I can, yes. Mr. Moroney, we can hear 9 Please proceed. you now. 10 MR. MORONEY: The defendant agrees the following 11 summary fairly and accurately sets forth defendant's offense 12 conduct and a factual basis for the guilty plea. 13 Defendant further agrees that the facts set forth 14 in the summary are true and could be established beyond a 15 reasonable doubt if the case proceeded to trial. 16 Relative to Count 1 of the trafficking case, the 17 defendant from some time in 2007 and continuing through the 18 return of the initial indictment in this case on November 3, 19 2010, was actively involved in managing and directing the 20 prostitution of women. Defendant recruited, induced and 21 enticed various women to prostitute for his benefit, posting 2.2 pictures and ads on Internet sites to arrange commercial sex 23 acts. These acts took place at defendant's apartment, at 24 another apartment arranged by him, at local hotels, and at

hotels and apartments out-of-state.

25

Defendant received all or part of the proceeds from these acts. He used and provided cell phones to facilitate the conduct and often provided transportation to meetings with johns.

The defendant was assisted in his prostitution enterprise by co-defendant Marissa Mayers, who functioned as defendant's bottom, or most trusted prostitute. At defendant's direction and for his benefit, Mayers trained and scheduled other prostitutes, including one or more juveniles, arranged appointments with johns, collected proceeds, and performed commercial sex acts herself.

In late 2007, Mayers and another prostitute traveled to Detroit, Michigan, to engage in prostitution for defendant's benefit. On at least two occasions in May and June, 2008, Mayers and several other prostitutes traveled with defendant to Louisville, Kentucky, to engage in prostitution for defendant's benefit. In October, 2008, Mayers and another prostitute traveled to Monroe, Michigan, to engage in prostitution for the defendant.

During the period of the conspiracy, Mayers traveled on at least seven occasions to New York to work as an escort for a madam, and in each case provided the proceeds of these acts to defendant.

In May, 2009, while defendant was in custody on local charges, Mayers and another prosecute traveled to Fort

Wayne, Indiana, to engage in prostitution and raise money for the defendant.

Relative to Count 2 of the trafficking charge, the defendant in 2007 met a female identified in the superseding indictment as KH. KH was born on April 26, 1992 and thus was 15 years old when she met defendant. Defendant introduced KH to Marissa Mayers, knowing that Marissa Mayers would facilitate KH in engaging in prostitution.

In August, 2007, pictures of KH were taken on a cell phone at defendant's residence. The defendant was present in a vehicle transporting KH to engage in sexual relations with a male for money.

The defendant admits that his conduct involving the use of cell phones, a vehicle for transportation, and a place of public accommodation for prostitution was in and affecting interstate commerce.

Relative to Count 1 of Case Number 188, since at least as early as 2008, defendant knowingly and voluntarily participated in a conspiracy to obtain and distribute oxycodone and its derivatives, OxyContin and Percocet. The defendant obtained some of these drugs on a monthly basis through prescriptions, but then illegally sold the drugs to defendant's customers for a profit.

The defendant also induced other individuals, including co-defendant Charles R. Travis, to obtain these

drugs and sell them to defendant, who would then resell the drugs for a profit. Defendant also had other family members not charged in the indictment obtain oxycodone and then provide the pills to defendant or deliver the pills to specified buyers.

After his arrest on the initial indictment on November 3, 2010, the defendant continued to direct the charged conspiracy from jail. Using the jail phone system, he would contact co-defendants including Velda Travis, Charles Travis, and Monica Velasquez and arrange for the acquisition and sale of pills. He provided customer names and contact numbers, and also directed family members to obtain prescriptions and provide the pills for sale to customers. The defendant had profits from the illegal sale of these prescription pills posted and placed on his books at the jail.

The defendant admits that during the course of the conspiracy, he regularly distributed approximately 60 oxy 80s and perc 10s per month. When he was arrested on November 3, 2010, the defendant held on his person approximately 50 oxy 30s which he intended to sell --

THE COURT: It actually says 59, Mr. Moroney.

MR. MORONEY: I'm sorry, 59. Sorry. The defendant in December, 2010 arranged for co-defendants Velda Travis and Monica Velasquez for the purchase of 100 perc 10s

from a family member in Pontiac, Michigan for resale to defendant's customers.

On March 10, 2011, the defendant arranged the sale of 120 perc 10s by co-defendant Charles Travis to the co-defendant Justin Hill in a transaction facilitated by Velda Travis.

The amount of drugs possessed and distributed by defendant during the course of the conspiracy and/or directly attributable to defendant's actions and reasonably foreseeable within the conspiracy was at least 133.6 grams of oxycodone and its derivatives, such as OxyContin and Percocet, which is equivalent to approximately 894.9 kilograms of marijuana.

The defendant knew that the substances possessed and distributed by the defendant were oxycodone and derivatives thereof, and that these were controlled substances.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Moroney. Mr. Calhoun, were you able to hear that recitation of what the evidence would be if the case went to trial?

THE DEFENDANT: Excuse me?

THE COURT: Were you able to hear? Is Mr. Moroney correct?

MR. GERKIN: Magistrate Judge, there are a couple of corrections that Mr. Calhoun would like to make, none of

them substantive at this point.

The first one is that, on Page 10 in Paragraph 20, the last paragraph, he would like to basically tell the Court that Velda Travis was not involved in that transaction, that that was simply Monica Velasquez that was involved in that one. He still admits his involvement in it, but he would like to correct the statement to show that in fact she was not involved in it.

Also, on Page 8 --

THE COURT: Do we need to modify the plea agreement?

MR. GERKIN: Judge, he just wants to make the statement to clarify to the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. But he has already signed -- he has already signed the agreement for this --

MR. GERKIN: I understand.

THE COURT: But go ahead, make the statement.

MR. GERKIN: Thank you. Also on Page 8, basically the second full paragraph down, he denies that Marissa Mayers was identified as his bottom and most trusted prostitute, and then also in the last paragraph, that even though Marissa Mayers traveled to other interstate locations, that at the time that she traveled to Monroe, Michigan, she was engaging in prostitution for herself and not for the defendant. We would like to make that

1 information available to the Court. He did sign this. 2 understands that he lives by what is in there, but he felt 3 the necessity to put that on the record. Is that right? 4 Everything else in here, I mean, you agree with Are you ready to go? 5 it? 6 THE DEFENDANT: 7 THE COURT: So as it relates to your conduct, Mr. 8 Calhoun, do you agree that you did everything Mr. Moroney 9 says you did? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Could I have a second? 11 THE COURT: Sure. 12 (Attorney/client conference.) MR. GERKIN: Your Honor, we've had a discussion 13 14 and I have answered his questions and I will let him tell 15 you if he is willing to proceed. 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Calhoun, did you do what 18 Mr. Moroney says you did? 19 No, sir. Honestly, I'm willing THE DEFENDANT: 20 to take this deal because if I go to trial, I'm scared of 21 the other time, but the things in here I am not guilty of, 22 and if I sit here and say I'm quilty of it I will be 23 perjuring myself, but I'm willing to take this deal. 24 THE COURT: Could I have counsel approach for a 25 minute, please?

(Discussion off the record.)

THE COURT: Mr. Calhoun, I understood through
Mr. Gerken a while ago that you had some, some things that
you didn't agree completely with in terms of the recitation
of facts. I guess I'm going to ask you to turn to the page
in the plea agreement that sets forth the elements of the
different offenses, and that is like at Page 4.

Mr. Calhoun --

2.2

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir?

THE COURT: And we look at, for example, first of all, Count 1 in the 464 case that says that you conspired, agreed with at least one other person to commit the crimes alleged in the indictment, that you knowingly and voluntarily joined the conspiracy, and a member of the conspiracy did one of the overt acts described in the indictment for the purpose of advancing or helping the conspiracy.

Did you do that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. In the second, the next one there, in the 464 case, Count 2, it says that you knowingly — and these are dysjunctive, so it could be any one of these, recruited, enticed, harbored, transported, provided or obtained by any means a minor under the age of 18 years to engage in a commercial sex act and that the conduct was

1 in or affecting interstate commerce. Did you do that? 2 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 3 MR. GERKIN: Could I talk to him one second on that? 4 5 THE COURT: Yes. 6 MR. GERKIN: Because we seem to have an issue on 7 the definition. 8 THE COURT: Okay. 9 (Attorney/client conference.) 10 Did you do that, Mr. Calhoun? THE COURT: 11 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 12 Here is the problem we have. As I THE COURT: 13 told you when we started off, I'm not going to let you plead 14 guilty if I'm not convinced that you did what they say you 15 did, and if you can't tell me that you did what they say you 16 did, I can't let you plead quilty. 17 So, I appreciate that you are telling me you 18 can't, you can't say that you did that, so on the virtue of 19 that I'm going to have to say that I'm not going to be able 20 to make a recommendation that your plea be accepted. 21 THE DEFENDANT: I am guilty of the third one. 22 THE COURT: But the problem here is the plea 23 agreement is that you are, that you are pleading guilty to, 24 you know, all three things there, and, you know, you and 25 Mr. Gerken acting on your behalf has entered into an

agreement with the Government through Mr. Moroney as to what you are pleading guilty to. I'm not free at this point to allow you to pick and choose. I don't believe, and, you know, Mr. Moroney, I don't believe, is going to say okay, you can plead guilty to, you know, the one count and the other count but not the third count, because he is dismissing a bunch of other, you know, counts in the complaint, in the superseding indictment and in the other indictment. It is all part of the deal.

So, on the one hand I cannot let you plead guilty if you didn't do it, but on the other hand, I cannot let you pick and choose particular counts to plead guilty to and then still hold the Government to the bargain of dismissing all the other counts. I mean, you could plead guilty to everything else in the world, I suppose, but I don't think you want to do that because you've reached a plea agreement here with a binding, a binding recommendation to the Judge.

So, it is kind of all in or out here and if you're -- if your honest answer is I can't say I did that, that's fine, but I can't go ahead with a recommendation that your plea be accepted under those terms because, you know, in other circumstances there might be, you know, and in state court they have something called an Alfred plea, where you basically plead guilty, you say I didn't really do it but I can't face the consequences of going to trial.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

I'm not -- I'm not in a position to accept a plea like that here. The only way I can accept this plea is if there is what is called an adequate factual basis for the plea, meaning that I'm convinced you did what they say you did. If you can't tell me that, I can't accept the plea. I can't admit under oath that I THE DEFENDANT:

did that.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Moroney, I don't know what we can do, other than not go forward at this point. Are you prepared to accept a plea to the other two counts and not that one? I mean, to me, it is sort of a material departure from the plea agreement.

MR. MORONEY: You characterized it correctly, Judge. It is a package agreement and that is what the deal is.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any other thoughts, Mr. Gerken?

MR. GERKIN: No, Your Honor. I said off the record and I will maintain for the record now that once my client says that he doesn't feel that he could plead to that specific count after the discussions that we've had, after his initial representations to me, if he has come to that point knowing full well the implications, ramifications and everything, I don't think at this point there is anything we can do except to take it at face value and we will move on.

2.2

I think the only other alternative is then to seek trial, unless the Government comes up with a different agreement later, or I would at this point feel really uncomfortable proceeding to trial with Mr. Calhoun.

As he already expressed, he didn't think he had enough time to really look at all the discovery. He has made representations to me that he was willing to accept this plea agreement. When we went over it, he signed it, and now I'm not exactly sure where he is. He and I get along fine. It is not that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GERKIN: It is just that I just don't feel that he would really feel comfortable with me going forward with a trial in this matter. However, I'm going to then at this point make a request to withdraw as counsel.

(Inaudible) assist him through this.

THE COURT: Okay. I want you to confer with Mr. Calhoun, and if you stand by that, once you have conferred with him you can file a motion to that effect.

I'm not going to rule upon an oral motion. I want there to be consultation with him and I want him to be in a position where he concurs with that.

You probably would want to move that the plea agreement be withdrawn at this point, because we've already filed it. Can we -- can we withdraw that at this point,

1 Mr. Moroney, and should we? 2 MR. MORONEY: I would so move, Your Honor. 3 would not want copies --THE COURT: Yes. I think we should --4 5 MR. GERKIN: And I would also concur. 6 THE COURT: Okay. So we'll -- we'll nunc pro 7 tunc not file the -- I just like saying that -- we'll not 8 file the plea agreement, and/or strike it to the extent it 9 has been filed with the Clerk. 10 Do you understand we can't go forward, Mr. 11 Calhoun? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: Your eyes are wide open here, and 14 you, you understand what is going to happen, you know, the 15 case will go back and I know you have a trial date, but I 16 understand that, you know, you and Mr. Gerken have to talk 17 about whether he is going to continue representing you or if 18 you are going to file a motion to change counsel and/or if 19 you are going to file a motion for additional time. That is 20 all frankly between you and Judge Carr, I believe, but I --21 I just can't, I can't let you go ahead if you can't tell me 22 in good conscience that you did that --23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 24 THE COURT: So I think we need to adjourn for

25

today.

1	MR. GERKIN: May we approach?
2	THE COURT: Yes.
3	(Discussion off the record.)
4	THE COURT: All right. I don't believe there is
5	anything else that I can do today. I would encourage
6	counsel to do the best to communicate with Judge Carr and if
7	a motion needs to be filed, either in terms of Mr. Gerken's
8	continued representation or in terms of relief from the
9	presently-scheduled trial date, I would encourage them to do
10	that.
11	Mr. Calhoun, have you understood everything that
12	just happened here today?
13	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
14	THE COURT: Okay. Any questions?
15	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
16	THE COURT: All right. We'll be adjourned, thank
17	you.
18	(Proceedings adjourned at 3:52 p.m.)
19	CERTIFICATE
20	I, Judith A. Gage, Federal Official Court Reporter,
21	certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above entitled matter

Date: February 2, 2012